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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Finance (Expenditure) Department

Memorandum

3-40/66/Fin(Exp)Part II

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, in their letter No. 1/162/69-GP dated 23rd October, 1969 have conveyed to the corrections to be made to the words «Inspectors of Higher Secondary Schools» appearing under column 4 against item No. 2 on page 6 of Annexure to their letter No. 1-117/65-GP dated 15th January, 1966 published in the Government Gazette (Supplement) No. 46, Series I dated 11th February, 1966 the words «Inspector of Schools» may be substituted which may read as under.

Sr. No.	Designation of the post	Pay	Designation	Equation with post carrying Central Scales of Pay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
2.	Private School Inspectors Secondary School Inspectors.	Rs. 1016.66	Inspector of Schools.	Rs. 475-25-500-30-590-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900.

V. S. Srinivasagopalan, Under Secretary (Finance).
Panaji, 10th November, 1969.
Kartika 19, 1891.

Memorandum

3-40/66/Fin(Exp)Part II

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, in their letter No. 1/170/69-GP dated 22nd October, 1969 have equated 'Absorbed Post' under Rule 3 of the Absorbed Employees Conditions of Service (Rules) 1965 as indicated below.

Sr. No.	Old designation of the post	Portuguese pay attached	Revised designation of the post	Approved Central Scale of Pay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Asstt. to Civil Registrar II Gr.	Rs. 266.65	Lower Division Clerk.	Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.

V. S. Srinivasagopalan, Under Secretary (Finance).
Panaji, 10th November, 1969.
Kartika 19, 1891.

Revenue Department

Notification

RD/TNC/RLS/108/69

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 read with Section 13-A of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964, the Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement. — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1969.
- (2) They shall come into force at once.

2. After rule 5 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal rules"), the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

"5-A. Manner of giving notice under section 13-A(1) and signifying readiness to purchase under section 13-A(2). — (1) A landlord intending to sell any land cultivated by a tenant shall give notice of his intention to the tenant in writing in Form I-A. He shall serve this notice on the tenant by delivering or tendering it to him or by sending it by Registered Post acknowledgement due to his last known address. A copy of the notice shall also be sent to the Mamlatdar.

(2) On receipt of a notice under sub-section (1) of section 13-A, the tenant shall signify his readiness to purchase the land in writing in Form I-B within 30 days of the receipt of the notice to the landlord by delivering or tendering it or by sending it by Registered Post acknowledgement due to his last known address. A copy of the letter shall also be sent to the Mamlatdar.

5-B. Manner of applying to the Collector under section 13-A(3) and manner of determining price of land under section 13-A(3).— (1) A tenant who finds that the price at which the landlord intends to sell his land is excessive, shall make an application in duplicate to the Collector under sub-section (3) of section 13-A in Form I-C and shall present it to the Collector in person during office hours.

(2) On receipt of such application the Collector shall send a copy of the application to the landlord.

(3) The Collector shall then hold an enquiry after summoning the landlord, the tenant and their witnesses, if any, on a specified day.

(4) On the specified day or on any subsequent day to which the inquiry may be adjourned, the Collector shall take evidence of the parties and after taking into consideration the principles of assessing the market value of the land as laid down in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, shall pass an order determining the price of the land.

5-C. Terms on which a loan may be granted under section 13-A(7).— A loan to be granted to a tenant under sub-section (7) of section 13-A shall be on the following terms, namely:—

(i) The amount of loan shall not exceed seventy-five percent of the price of the land at which the tenant is buying the land;

(ii) the tenant shall mortgage the land purchased by him, with the President of India till the entire loan amount and the interest payable thereon is fully paid to the Government;

(iii) the loan shall bear an interest of nine percent per annum and shall be repaid in ten equal or nearly equal annual instalments before such date as may be fixed by the Collector; the first instalment shall be payable on the expiry of one year from the drawal of loan;

(iv) if an instalment of loan amount and the interest due thereon is paid within the prescribed period, the tenant shall get a rebate of three percent in the rate of interest payable by him at the time of such payment;

(v) the tenant shall not be entitled to transfer in any way his interest in the land, till the loan amount and the interest due thereon is fully repaid;

(vi) if the tenant commits any default in payment of any instalment of the loan amount and the interest due thereon, the balance amount of the loan to be repaid shall become immediately recoverable and Government shall be entitled to sell the land in any manner deemed suitable by the Collector and the balance amount of the loan and the interest shall be recovered from the sale proceeds and the balance, if any, shall be handed over to the defaulting tenant.”

3. In rule 23 of the principal rules,—

(i) in sub-rule (1A), for the word “Government”, the words “Administrative Tribunal” shall be substituted, and

(ii) in sub-rule (2), for the word “Government”, the words “Administrative Tribunal” shall be substituted.

4. After Form I appended to the principal rules, the following forms shall be inserted, namely:

“FORM I-A
(See rule 5-A)

Address:
Date:

Notice under section 13-A(1) of the Goa, Daman Agricultural Tenancy Act.

To,
Shri/Shrimati
Sir/Madam,

I am the landlord of the land described below which is being cultivated by you as tenant:

Description of the land				
Name of the village	Name of field	Survey number if any	Boundaries	Area

I intend to sell this land for Rs.

As you are the tenant cultivating the aforesaid land you have the right of first purchase under sub-section (1) of section 13-A of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964. In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 13-A of the said Act, I hereby give notice to you to state within ninety days of the receipt of this notice by you, whether you are willing to buy the aforesaid land from me at the aforesaid price of Rs.

You should convey your willingness to buy the land in writing in the manner prescribed under Rule 5A(2) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1965. If you fail to do so, I shall be free to sell the said land to any one at a price not lesser than the specified price.

If you feel that the price quoted by me is excessive, it is open to you to apply to the Collector under sub-section (3) of section 13-A of the said Act, in the manner prescribed in Rule 5B of the said Rules for determining the price of the said land.

Yours faithfully,

Signature of the landlord

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Mamlatdar of ... for information.

FORM I-B
(See Rule 5-A)

Address:
Date:

To
Shri/Smt.
Sir/Madam,

I am in receipt of your notice dated ... which was received by me on ... and I

*hereby convey my readiness to purchase the land specified in the aforesaid notice at the price of Rs. ... as specified by you.

*hereby convey my readiness to purchase the land specified in the aforesaid notice. However, as I find that the price of Rs. ... specified by you for the land is excessive, I am applying to the Collector of Goa Sub-Division under

have applied Deputy Collector
sub-section (3) of section 13-A of the Goa, Daman and Diu
Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 for determining the price
of the land.

Yours faithfully,

Signature of the tenant

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Mamlatdar of ...
for information.

* Strike out the para which is not applicable.

FORM 3-C

[See Rule 5-B(1)]

To,

The Collector of ...
Name of the applicant
Age Address
Name of the opponent
Age Address

Sir,

I am the tenant and the opponent is the landlord of the
following land:

Taluka	Village	Name of field	Survey number if any	Boundaries
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The opponent has served on me on ... a notice under sub-section (1) of section 13-A of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964, intimating his intention to sell the aforesaid land for Rs. ...

I am willing to buy the land. However, I consider the price of the land quoted by the landlord to be excessive for the following reasons:—

(Here mention briefly the reasons why the price is excessive).

I, therefore, hereby apply to you under sub-section (3) of section 13-A of the said Act to determine the price of the said land.

Yours faithfully,

Signature of the Applicant".

By order and in the name of the Administrator
of Goa, Daman and Diu.

W. G. Ranadive, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 12th November, 1969.

Law and Judicial Department

Notification

LD/2/N-56/69

The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 (33 of 1969)
which was recently passed by the Parliament and

assented to by the President of India on 31-8-1969
is hereby published for general information of public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 18th October, 1969.

The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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Preliminary

Sections

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2. Definitions.
3. Marriage Officers.

CHAPTER II

Solemnization of Foreign Marriages

4. Conditions relating to solemnization of foreign marriages.
5. Notice of intended marriage.
6. Marriage Notice Book.
7. Publication of notice.
8. Objection to marriage.
9. Solemnization of marriage where no objection made.
10. Procedure on receipt of objection.
11. Marriage not to be in contravention of local laws.
12. Declaration by parties and witnesses.
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27. Act not to affect validity of marriages outside it.
28. Power to make rules.
29. Amendment of Act 43 of 1954.
30. Repeal.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Form of notice of intended marriage.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—Declaration to be made by the bridegroom and the bride.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.—Form of certificate of marriage.

The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969

AN
ACT

to make provision relating to marriages of citizens of India outside India.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “degrees of prohibited relationship” shall have the same meaning as in the Special Marriage Act, 1954; 43 of 1954.

(b) “district”, in relation to a Marriage Officer, means the area within which the duties of his office are to be discharged;

(c) “foreign country” means a country or place outside India, and includes a ship which is for the time being in the territorial waters of such a country or place;

(d) “Marriage Officer” means a person appointed under section 3 to be a Marriage Officer;

(e) “official house”, in relation to a Marriage Officer, means—

(i) the official house of residence of the officer;

(ii) the office in which the business of the officer is transacted;

(iii) a prescribed place; and

(f) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. **Marriage Officers.**—For the purposes of this Act, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint such of its diplomatic or consular officers as it may think fit to be Marriage Officers for any foreign country.

Explanation.—In this section, “diplomatic officer” means an ambassador, envoy, minister, high commissioner, commissioner, *charge d’affaires* or other diplomatic representative or a counsellor or secretary of an embassy, legation or high commission.

CHAPTER II

Solemnization of Foreign Marriages

4. **Conditions relating to solemnization of foreign marriages.**—A marriage between parties one of whom at least is a citizen of India may be solemnized under this Act by or before a Marriage Officer in a foreign country, if, at the time of the marriage, the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(a) neither party has a spouse living,

(b) neither party is an idiot or a lunatic,

(c) the bridegroom has completed the age of twenty-one years and the bride the age of eighteen years at the time of the marriage, and

(d) the parties are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship:

Provided that where the personal law or a custom governing at least one of the parties permits of a marriage between them, such marriage may be solemnized, notwithstanding that they are within the degrees of prohibited relationship.

5. **Notice of intended marriage.**—When a marriage is intended to be solemnized under this Act, the parties to the marriage shall give notice thereof in writing in the form specified in the First Schedule to the Marriage Officer of the district in which at least one of the parties to the marriage has resided for a period of not less than thirty days immediately preceding the date on which such notice is given, and the notice shall state that the party has so resided.

6. **Marriage Notice Book.**—The Marriage Officer shall keep all notices given under section 5 with the records of his office and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of every such notice in a book prescribed for that purpose, to be called the “Marriage Notice Book”, and such book shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times, without fee, by any person desirous of inspecting the same.

7. **Publication of notice.**—Where a notice under section 5 is given to the Marriage Officer, he shall cause it to be published—

(a) in his own office, by affixing a copy thereof to a conspicuous place, and

(b) in India and in the country or countries in which the parties are ordinarily resident, in the prescribed manner.

8. **Objection to marriage.**—(1) Any person may, before the expiration of thirty days from the date of publication of the notice under section 7, object to the marriage on the ground that it would contravene one or more of the conditions specified in section 4.

Explanation.—Where the publication of the notice by affixation under clause (a) of section 7 and in the prescribed manner under clause (b) of that section is on different dates, the period of thirty days shall, for the purposes of this sub-section, be computed from the later date.

(2) Every such objection shall be in writing signed by the person making it or by any person duly authorised to sign on his behalf, and shall state the ground of objection; and the Marriage Officer shall record the nature of the objection in his Marriage Notice Book.

9. **Solemnization of marriage where no objection made.**—If no objection is made within the period specified in section 8 to an intended marriage, then, on the expiry of that period, the marriage may be solemnized.

10. **Procedure on receipt of objection.**—(1) If an objection is made under section 8 to an intended marriage, the Marriage Officer shall not solemnize

the marriage until he has inquired into the matter of the objection in such manner as he thinks fit and is satisfied that it ought not to prevent the solemnization of the marriage or the objection is withdrawn by the person making it.

(2) Where a Marriage Officer after making any such inquiry entertains a doubt in respect of any objection, he shall transmit the record with such statement respecting the matter as he thinks fit to the Central Government; and the Central Government, after making such further inquiry into the matter and after obtaining such advice as it thinks fit, shall give its decision thereon in writing to the Marriage Officer, who shall act in conformity with the decision of the Central Government.

11. Marriage not to be in contravention of local laws.— (1) The Marriage Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to solemnize a marriage under this Act if the intended marriage is prohibited by any law in force in the foreign country where it is to be solemnized.

(2) The Marriage Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to solemnize a marriage under this Act on the ground that in his opinion, the solemnization of the marriage would be inconsistent with international law or the comity of nations.

(3) Where a Marriage Officer refuses to solemnize a marriage under this section, any party to the intended marriage may appeal to the Central Government in the prescribed manner within a period of thirty days from the date of such refusal; and the Marriage Officer shall act in conformity with the decision of the Central Government on such appeal.

12. Declaration by parties and witnesses.— Before the marriage is solemnized, the parties and three witnesses shall, in the presence of the Marriage Officer, sign a declaration in the form specified in the Second Schedule, and the declaration shall be countersigned by the Marriage Officer.

13. Place and form of solemnization.— (1) A marriage by or before a Marriage Officer under this Act shall be solemnized at the official house of the Marriage Officer with open doors between the prescribed hours in the presence of at least three witnesses.

(2) The marriage may be solemnized in any form which the parties may choose to adopt;

Provided that it shall not be complete and binding on the parties unless each party declares to the other in the presence of the Marriage Officer and the three witnesses and in any language understood by the parties, — "I, (A), take thee (B), to be my lawful wife (or husband)":

Provided further that where the declaration referred to in the preceding proviso is made in any language which is not understood by the Marriage Officer or by any of the witnesses, either of the parties shall interpret or cause to be interpreted the declaration in a language which the Marriage Officer or, as the case may be, such witness understands.

14. Certificate of marriage.— (1) Whenever a marriage is solemnized under this Act, the Marriage

Officer shall enter a certificate thereof in the form specified in the Third Schedule in a book to be kept by him for that purpose and to be called the Marriage Certificate Book, and such certificate shall be signed by the parties to the marriage and the three witnesses.

(2) On a certificate being entered in the Marriage Certificate Book by the Marriage Officer, the certificate shall be deemed to be conclusive evidence of the fact that a marriage under this Act has been solemnized, and that all formalities respecting the residence of the party concerned previous to the marriage and the signature of witnesses have been complied with.

15. Validity of foreign marriages in India.— Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, a marriage solemnized in the manner provided in this Act shall be good and valid in law.

16. New notice when marriage not solemnized within six months.— Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within six months from the date on which notice thereof has been given to the Marriage Officer as required under section 5 or where the record of a case has been transmitted to the Central Government under section 10, or where an appeal has been preferred to the Central Government under section 11, within three months from the date of decision of the Central Government in such case or appeal, as the case may be, the notice and all other proceedings arising therefrom shall be deemed to have lapsed, and no Marriage Officer shall solemnize the marriage until new notice has been given in the manner laid down in this Act.

CHAPTER III

Registration of Foreign Marriages Solemnized under other Laws

17. Registration of foreign marriages.— (1) Where—

(a) a Marriage Officer is satisfied that a marriage has been duly solemnized in a foreign country in accordance with the law of that country between parties of whom one at least was a citizen of India; and

(b) a party to the marriage informs the Marriage Officer in writing that he or she desires the marriage to be registered under this section,

the Marriage Officer may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, register the marriage.

(2) No marriage shall be registered under this section unless at the time of registration it satisfies the conditions mentioned in section 4.

(3) The Marriage Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to register a marriage under this section on the ground that in his opinion the marriage is inconsistent with international law or the comity of nations.

(4) Where a Marriage Officer refuses to register a marriage under this section the party applying for registration may appeal to the Central Government in the prescribed manner within a period of thirty days from the date of such refusal; and the Marriage Officer shall act in conformity with the decision of the Central Government on such appeal.

(5) Registration of a marriage under this section shall be effected by the Marriage Officer by entering a certificate of the marriage in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner in the Marriage Certificate Book, and such certificate shall be signed by the parties to the marriage and by three witnesses.

(6) A marriage registered under this section shall, as from the date of registration, be deemed to have been solemnized under this Act.

CHAPTER IV

Matrimonial relief in respect of Foreign Marriages

18. **Matrimonial reliefs to be under special marriage Act, 1954.** — (1) Subject to the other provisions contained in this section, the provisions of Chapters IV, V, VI and VII of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, shall apply in relation to marriages solemnized under this Act and to any other marriage solemnized in a foreign country between parties of whom one at least is a citizen of India as they apply in relation to marriages solemnized under this Act. ^{43 of 1954.}

Explanation. — In its application to the marriages referred to in this sub-section, section 4 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, shall be subject to the following modifications, namely: — ^{43 of 1954.}

(i) the reference in sub-section (1) thereof to clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 4 of that Act shall be construed as a reference to clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) respectively of section 4 of this Act, and

(ii) nothing contained in section 24 aforesaid shall apply to any marriage —

(a) which is not solemnized under this Act; or

(b) which is deemed to be solemnized under this Act by reason of the provisions contained in section 17:

Provided that the registration of any such marriage as is referred to in sub-clause (b) may be declared to be of no effect, if the registration was in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 17.

(2) Every petition for relief under Chapter V or Chapter VI of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, as made applicable to the marriages referred to in sub-section (1), shall be presented to the district court within the local limits of whose ordinary civil jurisdiction — ^{43 of 1954.}

(a) the respondent is residing at the time of the presentation of the petition; or

(b) the husband and wife last resided together; or

(c) the petitioner is residing at the time of the presentation of the petition, provided that the respondent is at that time residing outside India.

Explanation. — In this section “district court” has the same meaning as in the Special Marriage Act, 1954. ^{43 of 1954.}

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall authorise any court —

(a) to make any decree of dissolution of marriage, except where —

(i) the parties to the marriage are domiciled in India at the time of the presentation of the petition; or

(ii) the petitioner, being the wife, was domiciled in India immediately before the marriage and has been residing in India for a period of not less than three years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition;

(b) to make any decree annulling a voidable marriage, except where —

(i) the parties to the marriage are domiciled in India at the time of the presentation of the petition; or

(ii) the marriage was solemnized under this Act and the petitioner, being the wife, has been ordinarily resident in India for a period of three years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition.

(c) to make any decree of nullity of marriage in respect of a void marriage, except where

(i) either of the parties to the marriage is domiciled in India at the time of the presentation of petition, or

(ii) the marriage was solemnized under this Act and the petitioner is residing in India at the time of the presentation of the petition;

(d) to grant any other relief under Chapter V or Chapter VI of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, except where the petitioner is residing in India at the time of the presentation of the petition. ^{43 of 1954.}

(4) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall authorise any court to grant any relief under this Act in relation to any marriage in a foreign country not solemnized under it, if the grant of relief in respect of such marriage (whether on any of the grounds specified in the Special Marriage Act, 1954, or otherwise) is provided for under any other law for the time being in force. ^{43 of 1954.}

CHAPTER V

Penalties

19. **Punishment for bigamy.** — (1) Any person whose marriage is solemnized or deemed to have been solemnized under this Act and who, during the subsistence of his marriage, contracts any other marriage in India shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 494 and section 495 of the Indian Penal Code and the marriage so contracted shall be void. ^{45 of 1860.}

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) apply also to any such offence committed by any citizen of India without and beyond India.

20. **Punishment for contravention of certain other conditions for marriage.** — Any citizen of India who

procures a marriage of himself or herself to be solemnized under this Act in contravention of the condition specified in clause (c) or clause (d) of section 4 shall be punishable —

(a) in the case of a contravention of the condition specified in clause (c) of section 4, with simple imprisonment which may extend to fifteen days or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both; and

(b) in the case of a contravention of the condition specified in clause (d) of section 4, with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

21. Punishment for false declaration. — If any citizen of India for the purpose of procuring a marriage, intentionally —

(a) where a declaration is required by this Act, makes a false declaration; or

(b) where a notice or certificate is required by this Act, signs a false notice or certificate;

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

22. Punishment for wrongful action of Marriage Officer. — Any Marriage Officer who knowingly and wilfully solemnizes a marriage under this Act in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VI

Miscellaneous

23. Recognition of marriages solemnized under law of other countries. — If the Central Government is satisfied that the law in force in any foreign country for the solemnization of marriages contains provisions similar to those contained in this Act, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that marriages solemnized under the law in force in such foreign country shall be recognized by courts in India as valid.

24. Certification of documents of marriages solemnized in accordance with local law in a foreign country. — (1) Where: —

(a) a marriage is solemnized in any foreign country specified in this behalf by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, in accordance with the law of that country between parties of whom one at least is a citizen of India; and

(b) a party to the marriage who is such citizen produces to a Marriage Officer in the country in which the marriage was solemnized —

(i) a copy of the entry in respect of the marriage in the marriage register of that country certified by the appropriate authority in that country to be a true copy of that entry; and

(ii) if the copy of that entry is not in the English language, a translation into the prescribed language of that copy; and

(c) the Marriage Officer is satisfied that the copy of the entry in the marriage register is a true copy and that the translation, if any, is a true translation;

the Marriage Officer, upon the payment of the prescribed fee, shall certify upon the copy that he is satisfied that the copy is a true copy of the entry in the marriage register and upon the translation that he is satisfied that the translation is a true translation of the copy and shall issue the copy and the translation to the said party.

(2) A document relating to a marriage in a foreign country issued under sub-section (1) shall be admitted in evidence in any proceedings as if it were a certificate duly issued by the appropriate authority of that country.

25. Certified copy of entries of evidence. — Every certified copy purporting to be signed by the Marriage Officer of an entry of a marriage in the Marriage Certificate Book shall be received in evidence without production or proof of the original.

26. Correction of errors. — (1) Any Marriage Officer who discovers any error in the form or substance of any entry in the Marriage Certificate Book may, within one month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other witnesses, correct the error by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original entry and add thereto the date of such correction.

(2) Every correction made under this section shall be attested by the witness in whose presence it was made.

27. Act not to affect validity of marriages outside it. — Nothing in this Act shall in any way affect the validity of a marriage solemnized in a foreign country otherwise than under this Act.

28. Power to make rules. — (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: —

(a) the duties and powers of Marriage Officers and their districts;

(b) the manner in which a Marriage Officer may hold any inquiry under this Act;

(c) the manner in which notices of marriage shall be published;

(d) the places in which and the hours between which marriages under this Act may be solemnized;

(e) the form and the manner in which any books required by or under this Act to be kept shall be maintained;

(f) the form and manner in which certificates of marriages may be entered under sub-section (5) of section 17;

(g) the fees that may be levied for the performance of any duty imposed upon a Marriage Officer under this Act;

(h) the authorities to which, the form in which and the intervals within which copies of entries in the Marriage Certificate Book shall be sent, and when corrections are made in the Marriage Certificate Book, the manner in which certificates of such corrections shall be sent to the authorities;

(i) the inspection of any books required to be kept under this Act and the furnishing of certified copies of entries therein;

(j) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which any marriage may be recognized under section 23;

(k) any other matter which may be, or requires to be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

29. Amendment of Act 43 of 1954. — In the Special Marriage Act, 1954, —

(a) in section 1, in sub-section (2), for the words “outside the said territories”, the words “in the State of Jammu and Kashmir” shall be substituted;

(b) in section 2, clauses (a) and (c) shall be omitted;

(c) in section 3, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely: —

“(2) For the purposes of this Act, in its application to citizens of India domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends who are in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify such officers of the Central Government as it may think fit to be the Marriage Officers for the State or any part thereof.”;

(d) in section 4, for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: —

“(e) where the marriage is solemnized in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, both parties are citizens of India domiciled in the territories to which this Act extends.”;

(e) in section 10, for the words “outside the territories to which this Act extends in respect of an intended marriage outside the said territories”, the words “in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in respect of an intended marriage in the State” shall be substituted;

(f) in section 50, in sub-section (1), the words “diplomatic and consular officers and other” shall be omitted.

30. Repeal. — The Indian Foreign Marriage Act 1903, is hereby repealed. 14 of 1903.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 5)

Form of Notice of Intended Marriage

To
The Marriage Officer
for

We hereby give you notice that a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 is intended to be solemnized between us within three months from the date hereof.

Name and father's name	Condition	Occupation	Date of birth	Dwelling place	Permanent dwelling place and present dwelling place if not permanent	Length of residence in the present dwelling place
A.B. Unmarried	Widower					
	Divorcee					
C.D. Unmarried	Widow					
	Divorcee					

Witness our hands, this ...day of ... 19 ...
Sd. A.B.
Sd. C.D.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 12)

Declaration to be made by the bridegroom

- I, A.B., hereby declare as follows: —
1. I am at the present time unmarried (or a widower or a divorcee, as the case may be).
 2. I have completed years of age.
 3. I am not related to C. D. (the bride) within the degrees of prohibited relationship.
 4. I am a citizen of
(to be filled up)
 5. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, I am liable to imprisonment and also to fine.

Sd. A.B. (the bridegroom)

Declaration to be made by the bride

I, C.D., hereby declare as follows:—

1. I am at the present time unmarried (or a widow, or a divorcee, as the case may be).
2. I have completed years of age.
3. I am not related to A.B. (the bridegroom) within the degrees of prohibited relationship.
4. I am a citizen of
(to be filled up)
5. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, I am liable to imprisonment and also to fine.

Sd. C.D. (the bride)

Signed in our presence by the above named A.B. and C.D. So far as we are aware, there is no lawful impediment to the marriage.

Sd. G.H.
Sd. I.J.
Sd. K.L. } Three witnesses.

(Countersigned) E.F.

Marriage Officer

Dated the day of 19

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 14)

Form of certificate of Marriage

I, E. F., hereby certify that on the day of... 19 A.B. and C.D. *appeared before me and that the declaration required by section † of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969, was duly made, and that a marriage under that Act was solemnized between them in my presence and in the presence of three witnesses who have signed hereunder.

Sd. E.F.

Marriage Officer.

Sd. A.B. (bridegroom)

Sd. C.D. (bride)

Sd. G.H.

Sd. I.J.

Sd. K. L.

} Three witnesses.

Dated the day of 19

*Herein give particulars of the parties.

†To be entered.

Labour and Information Department

ORDER

LC/24/IB/69(II)

The following Notification from the Government of India, Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development), Central Boilers Board, New Delhi, issued under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923,

is hereby republished for the information of all concerned.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

V. R. Vaze, Under Secretary, Industries & Labour Department.

Panaji, 30th October, 1969.

8 Kartika, 1891.

Notification

BL-9(11)/67-EEI

Dated the 25th August, 1969

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923), the Central Boilers Board hereby makes the following Regulations further to amend the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, the same having been previously published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(i), dated 6-7-1968 as G. S. R. 1235, dated 14-6-1968 on page 1548 thereof, as required by subsection (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

1. These Regulations may be called the Indian Boiler (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 1969.

2. In Regulation 592 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(e) *Circular combustion chambers*: The thickness of circular combustion chamber of horizontal tubular boilers shall be calculated in accordance with equations XII/25 and XII/26. The maximum thickness shall not exceed 35 mm (1 3/8 in) and in no case, the less than 10 mm (3/8 in.”

Sd/-

P. J. MENON

Secretary, Central Boilers Board.

Mormugao Port Trust

Notification

MPT/IGA (E.682-I)/69

As required under Section 124(2) of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, the following amendment to the Mormugao Port Employees' (Pension & Gratuity) Regulations, 1966 adopted by the Board of Trustees is hereby published:—

In regulation 41 of the Mormugao Port Employees' (Pension & Gratuity) Regulations, 1966, the full stop at the end of the Regulation shall be removed and the following added, namely:—

“or three months' pay and allowances in lieu of such notice”.

By order,

Shivakumar Dhindaw
Secretary

Mormugao, 29th October, 1969.

(2nd time)

Public Health Department

Notification

A-9/69-DHS/5627

Government of India, Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Health) Notification No. F.1-49/68-D, dated 11-6-69, published in the Gazette of India, Part II Section (ii) is hereby republished for general public information.

V. R. Vaze, Under Secretary (Health).

Panaji, 30th October, 1969.

8 Kartika, 1891.

Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of section 3 of the Drugs and

Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development No. F.1-49/68-D dated the 20th November, 1968, namely:—

In the said notification, for clause (i) of item 3, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. Disinfectants

- (1) Disinfectant fluids made from Coal-tar oils, Coal-tar acids or simliar acids derived from petroleum with or without hydrocarbons".

Sd/-

L. K. MURTHY
Under Secretary

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